

## I. GENERAL

1. The purpose of this information sheet is to give you the high points of the 1947 Corn Crop Insurance Program. More detailed information in connection with the program can be obtained from the County Agricultural Conservation office or an authorized crop insurance agent.
2. The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation offers all risk crop insurance against losses due to unavoidable causes including drought, hail, wind, frost, lightning, fire, excessive rain, snow, wildlife, hurricane, tornado, insect infestation or plant disease. It does not, however, cover losses resulting from avoidable causes such as neglect, poor farming practices, domestic animals, etc. The contract covers only the 1947 corn crop.
3. Two kinds of insurance are offered: (1) Yield insurance and (2) investment insurance. If both yield and investment insurance are offered in your county, you may insure under only one plan. (See table below for explanation of certain important provisions.)

Table - Comparison of Important Provisions:

Subject	Yield Insurance	Investment Insurance
What it does	Guarantees a production of a certain number of bushels of corn based on the average yield, established for your farm.	Guarantees a certain value of production (usually enough to cover your out of pocket expenses of producing a crop) based on cost of producing your crop.
Level - Counties	75% in all but 3 counties (Madison, Ala., Houston, Ga., McLennan, Texas) where investment only is offered. 50% also in counties where investment is not offered.	Various levels - mostly three ranging from _____ to _____ per acre. (See your agent or county office.)
Losses - How figured	Determined by multiplying planted acreage by coverage per acre and subtracting total production. Then multiply remainder by insured interest. <sup>1/</sup>	Determined by multiplying planted acreage by coverage per acre and subtracting <u>cash value</u> of total production. Then multiply remainder by insured interest. <sup>1/</sup>
Indemnity - Loss Payments	By Certificate of Indemnity which insured may return and obtain check whenever he chooses (Champaign Co, Ohio, paid by check.)	By check (including Champaign Co., Ohio).

<sup>1/</sup> If the planted acreage exceeds the insured acreage, a proration of losses will be necessary.

## II. ELIGIBILITY - FARMS - ACREAGE

1. Any landlord, owner-operator, tenant or sharecropper may apply for corn crop insurance to cover his interest (share) in a crop of field corn to be planted in a county for harvest as grain in 1947. An "Application for Corn Crop Insurance for 1947" is provided for your use.
2. You may apply for insurance on any farm or any number of acres on your farm(s) in which you have an interest in the crop at time of planting, but this acreage cannot be any specific plot or field.
3. You may add another farm, increase the number of acres or the interest in the crop by notifying the county committee in writing before the closing date for filing applications in the county.
4. The acreage shown on the application cannot be reduced unless the acreage actually planted to corn is less than that shown on the application. To accomplish this, satisfactory evidence as to the number of acres planted must be submitted to the county committee on or before June 30, 1947.
5. If your corn crop is destroyed while there is time to replant to corn, you are expected to replant; unless replanted to corn, it will not be considered as insured.

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### III. PREMIUMS

1. The premium rate per acre for your farm may be obtained from the agent or from the county office.
2. Your premium comes due near harvest time and should be paid promptly to avoid the payment of interest.
3. The premiums collected are used to pay losses only since the cost of administering the program is paid by the Federal Government.
4. Premiums are figured at \$1.00 per bushel in these counties: Madison, Alabama; Houston, Georgia; and McLennan, Texas--Premiums and indemnities (if any) at \$1.40 in Champaign County, Ohio.

### IV. INSURANCE PERIOD

1. Insurance begins when the crop is planted; ends when claim for loss is submitted or when the corn is harvested or removed from the insurance unit, whichever occurs first.

### V. TOTAL AMOUNT INSURANCE PER FARM (EITHER YIELD OR INVESTMENT)

1. The amount of yield insurance per acre is stated in bushels of shelled corn and the amount of investment insurance per acre is stated in dollars. For either type on a farm, the amount of insurance is determined by multiplying the amount of insurance per acre (bushels or dollars) by the insured acreage and by the insured interest in the crop.

### VI. RELEASES

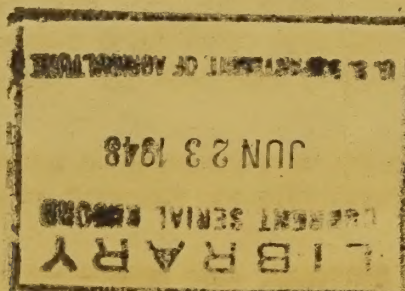
1. Insured acreage may not be put to another use, (except for ensilage or fodder purposes), until a release in writing is given by the Corporation.
2. If your crop or any part is substantially destroyed, the acreage may be released by the Corporation for other use.
3. Acreage may be used for fodder or ensilage purposes without securing a release providing a few representative rows are left for inspection by the Corporation.

### VII. ASSIGNMENT

1. You may assign your right to an indemnity under your contract.

### VIII. WHAT IS REQUIRED OF A PRODUCER

1. File an application before planting corn or before the closing date, whichever is earlier, at the county office or with an authorized crop insurance agent.
2. Plant, care for, and harvest the crop in accordance with good farming practices.
3. If all or any part of the insured crop is transferred to another person, the transferor should so notify the county committee promptly in writing.
4. Report immediately to the county office (1) any material damage to the corn crop if you feel a loss under the contract will result, or (2) if you want to feed corn to livestock in the field, (3) at the completion of harvest of the insured corn crop, if a loss has been sustained and a Statement in Proof of Loss has not already been filed on the basis of an appraisal of production. For your protection, these notices should be in writing.





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1947 - CORN CROP INSURANCE  
(Suggested Material - Should be Modified to Fit the County)

2/5/47

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1. The purpose of this information sheet is to give you the high points of the 1947 Corn Crop Insurance Program. More detailed information in connection with the insurance offered by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation can be obtained from the County Agricultural Conservation office or an authorized crop insurance agent.
2. This insurance offers protection against crop losses due to unavoidable causes including drought, hail, wind, frost, lightning, fire, excessive rain, snow, wildlife, hurricane, tornado, insect infestation or plant disease. It does not, however, cover losses resulting from avoidable causes such as neglect, poor farming practices, domestic animals, etc.
3. This insurance covers the 1947 corn crop only.
4. Two kinds of insurance are offered: (1) Yield insurance, and (2) investment insurance. If both yield and investment insurance are offered in your county, you may insure under only one plan. (See table below for explanation of certain important provisions.)

Table - Comparison of Important Provisions:

Subject	Yield Insurance	Investment Insurance
What it does	Guarantees production of corn in bushels. (Quality of corn is not insured.)	Guarantees production of corn in dollar value.
Amount of Insurance	Amount (or amounts) <u>in bushels</u> per acre available for your farm may be obtained from the county committee or agent. (More than one amount is offered in some counties.)	Amount (or amounts) <u>in dollars</u> per acre available for your farm may be obtained from the county committee or agent. (More than one amount is offered in some counties.)
Premium and Losses	Premiums and losses are figured in bushels on the basis of #3 yellow shelled corn. Cash amount of premiums and losses per bushel is based on a basic market price, less transportation and handling costs.	Premium and losses are figured in dollars.
Payment of Loss	After a loss has been approved, a Certificate of Indemnity will be issued. This Certificate represents corn and may be converted to cash any time you choose up to September 16, 1948. This gives you an option as to when you can sell your indemnity corn. The cash value will depend on the price in effect on the day it is received by the Corporation.	After a loss has been approved a check will be issued.

II. ELIGIBILITY - FARMS - ACREAGE

1. Any landlord, owner-operator, tenant or sharecropper may apply for corn crop insurance to cover his interest (share) in a crop of field corn to be planted in a county for harvest as grain in 1947. An "Application for Corn Crop Insurance for 1947" is provided for your use.
2. You may apply for insurance on any number of acres on any farm or farms in which you have an interest in the crop at time of planting, but this acreage cannot be any specific plot or field.
3. You may add another farm, increase the number of acres or the interest in the crop by notifying the county committee in writing before the closing date for filing applications in the county.
4. The acreage shown on the application cannot be reduced unless the acreage actually planted to corn is less than that shown on the application. To accomplish this, satisfactory evidence as to the number of acres planted must be submitted to the county committee on or before June 30, 1947.

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5. If any acreage of your corn crop is destroyed while there is still time to replant to corn, you are expected to do so; unless replanted to corn, that acreage will not be considered as insured.

### III. PREMIUMS

1. The premium rate per acre for your farm may be obtained from the county office or from the agent.
2. Your premium comes due near harvest time and should be paid promptly to avoid the payment of interest.
3. The premiums collected are used to pay losses only, since the cost of administering the program is paid by the Federal Government.

### IV. INSURANCE RECORD

1. Insurance begins when the crop is planted.
2. Insurance ends when an accepted claim for loss is submitted or when the corn is harvested or removed from the farm, or December 10, 1947, whichever occurs first.

### V. ASSIGNMENT

1. You may assign your right to an indemnity under your contract as collateral for any indebtedness.

### VI. WHAT IS REQUIRED OF A PRODUCER

1. File an application before planting corn or before May 3, 1947, whichever is earlier, at the county office or with an authorized crop insurance agent.
  2. Follow recognized good farming practices, and properly prepare the land, plant and care for the corn crop.
  3. If you transfer all or any part of the insured crop to another person, you should so notify the county committee promptly in writing.
  4. Give notice immediately to the county office:
    - (a) If any part of your corn crop is substantially destroyed or any material damage occurs in which you feel that a loss under the contract will result. No insured acreage may be used for a substitute crop or put to another use without securing a release in writing from the Corporation.
    - (b) If you want to feed corn from the 1947 crop to livestock in the field. However, corn may be cut for silage or fodder purposes without giving notice providing sufficient representative rows are left for use by the Corporation in appraising the yield.
    - (c) At the completion of harvest of the insured corn crop, if a loss has been sustained (unless a Statement in Proof of Loss has not already been filed on the basis of an appraisal of production.)
- For your protection, these notices should be in writing. Failure to report a loss immediately may result in forfeiting your insurance.

